THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1881.

Amusements To. Day. Abbey's Park Theatr - Fruit, the American. soth's Theatre-One Hundred Wives. Bookle I heater for limited Wiss.
Lijon Open House White Heist.
Bounell's Marconn for alway and P. et.
Daily's Theater Northeader line.
Grand Open House The Balley's (heriote
Haverly's 18th No. Theater Habite Haverly's 5th Av. Theatre divide Haverly Saits Av. Pheatre-Ordert Haverly Stible's Green - Toucht Madison Square Theatre-Heat Side Mountle Temple-Noomited Biddleton's Dina Have on 20 Beaut San Francisco Masterle-Resident and Ston ford Tacatre-Blice Tasis. Steinsony Ball-Plan Resist. Marine Through Comfigure Building Solve Wattler
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The Cabinet Entire.

Our arrangements are all complete to lav before our readers the complete list of the Cabinet appointments, without an error or

We make a leading point of accuracy, and estimate very lightly mere wild specula-

Consequently, we shall not undertake to give this complete list until Gen. GARFIELD shall have made it up, which will be on or about the fourth day of March, 1881.

Plans for Cabinets are as notoriously changeable as the weather itself at this

All the Same.

No matter who is appointed; one man to one place; another to another.

It makes little or no difference. We are undoubtedly to have a paternal,

aristocratic government. What does it matter who administers it? Names are nothing. Principles alone survive; principles are everything.

Renben E. Fenton and his Following Under Grant, Hayes, and Garfield.

Even before he was chosen Governor in 1861, REUBEN E. FENTON had the reputation of being one of the most skilful political managers in the State. During the four years for which he occupied the Executive Chamber at Albany he had a large and active following. At the National Convention of 1868 he supported as a candidate for Vice-President by the entire New York delegation, and came very near going on the ticket with GRANT, instead of SCHUYLER COLFAX. His election to the Senate the next winter over EDWIN D. MORGAN enhanced his standing as a leader, and placed him in the front rank at Washington.

Mr. FENTON entered the Senate at the commencement of GRANT's first term. He then stood far in advance of his colleague, ROSCOE CONKLING, in the influence they exerted over the distribution of Federal patronage in New York. At the outset of GRANT'S Administration Firston undoubtedly took the lion's share. But near the end of the next year a report got into the newspapers that the wily Chautauqua sachem was laying his plans to become Grant's successor at the election of 1872. The henchmen of the Oneida chief gave currency to this report, and after it had gathered sufficient momentum, poured it into GRANT's ears. It went through him like an electric shock, and immediately thereafter the heads of FENTON's appointees in this State began to roll into the basket, and ardent champions

of CONKLING took their vacant places. The sharp struggle between these rivals was precipitated upon the State Convention in the fall of 1871. The two Senators were present in person, each sustained by his faithful lieutenants. The agents and officeholders of the national Administration conflict of unusual bitterness Fenton was the State, and CONKLING rose to the ascendant in its politics.

But, after four years of exclusion from any apparent influence in State or national polies, Mr. FENTON was gratified by the defeat of Mr. Conkling as a Presidential aspirant in the nominating Convention of Indeed, it was suspected that his lank of Conservatives stood firm, and the wary hand had assisted in thwarting the ambition of his old antagonist.

When Hayes stole into the White House, it was supposed that Mr. FENTON's opportunity for recovering his former position in New York had come. Fenton undoubtedly thought so himself. But he soon saw the forbidding shadow of William M. Evarts | It will be remembered that the Chancellor darkening his path. The consequence was that he received from HAYES nothing but an inconsiderable place on a petty Silver Commission to Europe, when he had a right to expect a first-class mission to one of its brilliant courts.

With prospects thus blighted under the Fraudulent Administration, Senator FENTON looked forward with hope to the advent of GARFIELD and BLAINE, both of whom had friends. But just here a cloud seems to be quarter. When Mr. Fenton was Governor, Judge Poisser was a State Senator; and throughout those four years they belonged to hostile wings of the party, and on two or monious in the extreme. It is not known that their relations have aftered since those letter days. And now it is alleged that Judge Forger is to go into Garriero's Cabinet from New York, with the Treasury seals in his hand, and the Custom House under his thumb.

Is the sunshine of Executive favor ever again to lilumine and cheer the path of REUBEN E. FENTON and his large following of anti-Stalwart politicians in New York? He was at Menter yesterday.

The Blaine and Conkling Factions.

The third-termers are in exuberant spirits. They claim that they have driven Gen. GARFIELD into a corner, and compelled him to reconsider his decision, announced pernally to Mr. Mourron before the meeting di Congress at Washington, not to appoint a Secretary of the Treasury from New York. If really accomplished, this is a the Blaint programme, or rinke a reconstruction of it indispensable

It is no secret that Mr. Brance has said I street with the Treasury in the hands of plan of running the Administration in the said, has really become too stale to be emwould be thwarted from the start. Concert control this great department.

Assuming Mr. Conkling's visit to Mentor. ior. He would be little more than a figure- This is what BISMARCK did on Monday, as-

ZACH CHANDLER for HAMLIN'S vacantay, ex- had been sadiy misconstrued, and that n before this time. They are growing impatient, and ask that the contract may be was to retire as the condition of HALE's

unopposed election. If Mr. BLAINE does not resign promptly, there will be trouble in his own camp. If he goes into the Cabinet, peace and comfort cannot be expected. A disturbed mind and a harsh rheumatic attack, said to be more serious than is generally known, combine to make the Senator extremely unhappy. The situation is made all the worse because the BLAISE men supposed they had everything

They had constructed GARFIELD's Cabinet to suit themselves, and had left Mr. CONKLING out of doors, or placed him at the second table. Now the scene is suddenly changed, and it is boidly alleged that the original arrangement made by Simon Cam-ERON, that in the event of success New York would get the Treasury, is to be car ried out, after having been first rejected by

GARFIELD. Meantime the Conkling organs do not restrain their joy. They exult already over the "half breeds," with an irreverent disregard of deportment. Here is a specimen from their Washington organ, addressed to

the noble army of reformers; "We think that none of the guessers will any longhave that the great Empire State is to be a football to to sneaks, or Hessians, but that through her choses leaders she is to participate takity in the administration of public affairs under the President she did so much to

Still, the BLAINE men do not despair They have not had the last word yet, and when the President elect gets to Washington he may hear some things from the BLAINE men that will shake a vacillating mind.

Bismarck Sings Small.

The German Chancellor has often been compared to RICHELIEU in small things as well as great, and he certainly shares RICHELTEU'S Hability to be tripped up at any moment by court intrigue. Like the French statesman, he has managed to weather such crises heretofore, by a threat of resignation; but it will not do, for obvious reasons, to cry Wolf too often. Having made up his mind, the other day, to shelve Count YON EULENBERG, BISMARCK found, to his annovance, that not only the Prussian nobility, but the Kaiser himself, were disposed to balk him; so, after a night's reflection, he pocketed the affront, and proceeded to eat the book with affected relish.

This rebuil must have been the more gall ing and unexpected because of late the Chancellor's plans have been running smoothly, and he himself is reported to have been in uncommonly high spirits. It was only the other day, for instance, that he bore with complacency a flerce assault at the hands of Herr RICHTER in the Prussian lower House, instead of abruptly quitting the Chamber, as is his custom, when that vigorous exponent of Progressist opinion speaks. Herr RICHTER drenched with ridicule the specious remission of direct taxes, amounting to some three and a half millions of dollars, at a time when extra burdens exceeding thirty-two millions had been laid on the German people in the shape of indirect imposts. Taunted with the query whether this statement of the account between the Chancellor and the nation showed much ground for gratitude on the part of the taxpayer, BISMARCK replied in a jaunty, vivacious tone, dilating on his paternal solicitude for the workingman, and pluming himself upon his game of economical thimblerig, by which he cribs with one hand about seven times as much as he donntes with the other. He even had the assurance to inform Herr RICHTER that he proposed to go on in the hoepful path now entered, and extract next some twenty millions more, chiefly in the guise of an increased raillied to the side of CONKLING, and after a | duty on tobacco, in return for which he would again be able to oblige his friends, the beaten. This result led directly to the weakmen, by remitting a million or two of GREELEY revolt of 1872. Its disastrous ter- direct taxes. In a word, BISMARCK was mination completely prostrated FENTON in | jocose and jubilant, as he well might be with his brand-new economical council under way, and the prospect of gagging the garrulous Reichstag for alternate twelvemonths at least by his bill providing for biennial sessions. Why, indeed, should be

gospel? The sudden exhibition of independence and self-will on the part of the landed nobility, which has just taken place in the Prussian upper House, must have affected Bis-MARCK much as if a sheep had bitten him has lately undertaken to undo the system of local seli-government organized by STEIN in Prussia, and introduced a bill to that end, soncentrating the functions of local admin istration in the Landrathen or direct repre sentatives of the central authority. When first submitted to the upper House, this measure was passed with the docile celerity by which the Prussian nobility recommend themselves to Bismarck. In the popular served in Congress with him, and were his branch, however, of the Landtag, its vital principle was killed by an amendment inovershindowing him from an unexpected trusting the powers of local administration to the provincial councils. By the time the nmended bill came back, the territorial magnates in the upper Chamber laid awakened to its purport, and perceived that three occasions their collisions were acri- their own local importance and privileges were seriously menaced. Observing the changed temper of the House, the Minister of the Interior, Count von Eulenberg, acsepted the amendment on behalf of the Goverament. Hardly were the words out of his mouth when Herr ROMMEL, a clerk is Bis-MARCE's special department, rose and read paper to the effect that the Chancellor could never consent to confide the supervision of communal affairs to irresponsible bodies; that is to say, to boards not directly responsible to the sovereign. Thus publicly undilated by his official superior, Count VON EULENBERG, of course, could do nothing art resign. Had events subsequently taken the ordinary course, the Minister's resignation would have been accepted, and the upper House, apprised of their master's will, would

care for wiseacres like RICHTER, who have

no votes behind them, so long as his pha-

aged Kaiser took his lightest word for

have meekly conformed to it. It so happened that on this occasion events took an anomalous and for His-MARCE a vexations course. It turned out great victory. It will necessarily upset | that Count vox Eulesberg was too firmly planted in court favor to be easily dissigned, and that the Kaiser was extremely loath to see him leave his post. No doubt repeatedly that he could not go into the | Broranck might have carried his point had he strained his influence by another threat his rival, and for the plain reason that his of retirement; but that trick, as we have interest of Garrient for a second term | ployed in any but the most critical conjunctions. There was, indeed, no course open to of action and unity in directing it could not | Bismanck, under those awkward circumas autimed while Mr. Conkline was able to stances, but to draw in his horns, pretend that the grapes were sour, declare that he had never cared much about meddling in to have been a success, Mr. BLAINE is just | local matters, and aver that he and Count in an ugly predicament by his own show- von Eulenneho were substantially agreed.

Mr. FRYE, who gave way to the estate of as written out on Herr ROMMEL's paper, pected Mr. BLAINE's resignation to be sent | the existing Ministerial crisis was only a huge blunder. He added, what is doubtless true enough, that he had not supposed that carried out by which the Plumed Knight the affair would take the present turn-Thereupon the magnates in the House, a little bewildered, but on the whole well satisfied to keep their local privileges, proceeded to accept the obnoxious amendment. When we mention that the Chancellor's vote was recorded with the majority, it will be owned that BISMARCK, when he has made up his mind to cat humble pie, can perform

the operation with rare grace and gusto. No Part of His Duty.

In the course of the proceedings which re suited in the election of a President of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, referring to the course of Mr. GRACE, Alderman SLEVIN

said: "The Mayor of New York is responsible for the diorganization of this Board. He sent for us and told us as would not recognize a Democrat who should be elected President of the Board by Republican voles."

If this is true, and it was very positively asserted, it is extremely discreditable to Mayor Grace. He is the man from whom we have heard so much about an impartial administration of his office. Is he, in fact, after all, but a common, average, Tammany politician?

What has he to do with organizing the Board of Aldermen? What right has he to try to intimidate

members of the Board and to prevent them from voting as they please? We have recommended him as a suitable person for the responsible position of street

cleaner. If this charge is true, let him sweep the dirt from his own path first. What New York wants is a Municipal Government for the benefit of the city: not a little, contemptible nest of small, huck-

stering politicians. We had hoped for very considerable improvements under Mayor GRACE; are we to be disappointed, as we have been before?

Raise the Salaries.

Whether Chief Judge Forcen is to leave the bench of the Court of Appeals or not, one fact remains, to remind the voters of the State of an imperative duty resting upon

It is to make the salaries of the Judges they employ in the court of last resort in the State at least equal to the salaries of the Judges of the Marine Court of this city.

Mr. BELFORD of Colorado thinks that one of the great problems of the future is to be the disposition of the overcrowded population of the cities. Fearing that there will not be available space for them, he has succeeded in adding to the Sundry Civil bill an amendment increasing from \$10,000 to \$30,000 the appropriation for Western Irrigation.

A vast extent of land west of the 100th parallel

said to be too arid to support life, and Mr. BELYOUD holds that artesian wells should be dug, by way of stimulating the soil and making it fit to relieve the crowded towns.

In the city of New York there is believed to be a surplus of population. There is undoubtedly a surplus of rich soil. If this money with which Mr. BELFORD proposes to irrigate Western deserts should be used to enable New York's surplus population to gather up her surplus soil and take it away to some distant place where its ers could cultivate it to advantage, a erowded city would be relieved, valuable soil would be reclaimed, and the benevolent purpose of Mr. Betromp's bill would be practically

If Mr. Representative BELTORD should wish o amend his amendment in accordance with our sugrestion, he can have all the credit of the idea. It is not glory that we covet; we would merely prevent the futile perforation of the

The House bill sending the Choctaw claims to the Court of Claims for adjudication was favorably reported to the Senate yesterday. A bill was passed extending for two years the fling claims for horses and equipments lost in army service. The House bill concerning the settlement of the boundary between New York and Connecticut was passed. The Fortifications Appropriation bill was passed. A bill for a Congressional Libraand \$1 (a)0 (a)0, was passed. In the House tion bill was then taken up, and the appropriations for the National Board of Health and for the purchase of the BRAGO papers were the subject of sharp comment. The appropriation for the purchase of the Brago papers was struck from the bill.

Mr. Earon made another effort to get up the Japanese Indemnity bill in the Senate, and again failed. The delay in passing this bill is simply scandalous. The money to which it re-fers should never have been extorted from Japan as it was, in the first place. Having been extorted, it should have been returned long ago. Every year that finds it still lying in the United States Treasury aggravates the original e. This money ought to burn a hole in Uncle SAM's pocket.

The finding of a true bill of murder, by a South Carolina Grand Jury, against Col. Castt. or killing Col. Shannon in a duel, shows that times change and the world moves.

The speech of the Hon, J. S. BLACK in ooper Institute on Monday evening was a powerful presentation of the anti-monopoly side of the argument new before the American people; but, if the anti-monopolists of the city would retain public respect and carry on serious work, they must steer clear of such a dem-

The Fenian fright in London caused all the Guardsmen in that city to spend the night of February 3 in barracks, officers and men sleeping in their clothes. When day dawned, they found that all was quiet on the Tnames. and London had not been captured. If this were written of London in Canada, perhaps the British home authorities might be inclined to smile; but hereafter they can hardly make fun with good grace of Fenian alarms in the colonies.

Settling pronunciation by act of Legislature is a novelty in our day. Still, nothing less authoritative would ever have fixed the official sound of the word Arkansas as Arkansaw. The beginning having been made, it might be well for several States to revise their lists of rivers and towns, with a view to showing strangers how to pronounce them.

Possibly to the disgust of other enterprising institutions of learning, the University of Pennsylvania has beaten them all in the scramble to equip Gen. GARFIELD's name with the letters LL.D. Hitherto, in analogous cases, this coremony has at least come after the in auguration; the University of Pennsylvania took time by the forelook.

It is pleasant to learn that PAUL BOYTON, of patent life-saving suit notoriety, was not killed at Lima, but took the precaution to make his way to the interior of Peru. There is little chance, however, that he will remain there,

A Mexican newspaper, the Monitor Repubcano, takes the on asion of the recent brutal treatment of a Moxican by Americans, at a place salled Tip Top, to point out that Americans constantly disregard the law which prohibits loreigners from acquiring lands within a zone of twenty leagues from the frontier. The truth seems to be that Hayes's Government set the heard in the Administration. The friends of suring the upper House that his intentions. | example of treating with contempt any Mexi-

can laws about the boundary line; and these unwelcome settlers are only bettering the struction.

The latest returns show that at least fifteen thousand uniformed and armed men will take part in the inauguration pageant of March 4, exclusive of the fourteen batteries of regular artillery and the sailors and marine from the ships and yards. Thus the new Administration begins with military pomp. I might be well for the committee to learn and announce how much money will be paid out in the military part of this show, including the transportation and the stay at Washington.

American pork is evidently strong enough to defend itself in England, Mr. MUNDELLA very foreibly said in the House of Commons that there is so much of it eaten there now, that to cut it off altogether for occasional trichinosis would be a great hardship the poor. American raisers and exporters of pork should persistently endeavor, even in elrown interest, to relieve their trade from the present complnints and fears. Gos Trouvers Surrays has already

been forced to modify his order for the Gan-TELD inaugural procession in Washington. He would hardly have done as much for the Army of the Tennessee, in old times; but the Pennsrivanta militia, the Boys in Blue, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the grand army of office seekers are more exacting. Whatever else may have been said of our

New York climate, it has never been accused of monotony. There are cities in which such a audden drop of the temperature as that of yesterday afternoon would be thought a very serious matter. But New Yorkers don't mind; they are used to it.

GARITELD, BLAINF, AND CONKLING-ANOTHER TIEW.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 .- Mr. Conkling and the third-term people have contrived by the very transparent device of a visit by the chief to the President elect, accompanied by a grand blowing of herns and followed by loud bonsts, to produce the impression that they have made their footing good with the incoming administration. There can be no doubt whatever that Mr. Conkling was invited to Mentor, nor can there be any more doubt that, considering his rank and pretensions in the party, the invitation came very late in the day. Cornell, Platt, Dorsey, and many more had preeded him. Neither they nor any one else ever prefended that they received the smallest crumb of comfort. They dedged off on night trains, concenting themselves and their purpose as best they could. It was reserved for our Lord Roscoe to go in state and extort submission to his imperial demands. They say he has done so. But if he had been conscious of the power would be have waited until this hour to exert it? The probabilities are that the imperialists are either making a great noise to cover an ignominious failure, or felicitating themselves upon very meagre concessions.

pen conflict with the Grant leaders, and that would cheerfully make and keep the pewith them on any moderate terms, is not to be questioned. But they are not men of moderate temper. They must command the party or they will not serve it; they must rule the Administration or fight it. Their ultimate intention. which they take no pains to conceal-the nomination of Grant in 1884, and the restoration of the Old Guard to power for an ind fluite period makes harmony between them and the Biains-Garfield wing of the party an absolute impossibility. There may be a truce; there can never be peace. A few considerations which lie on the very surface of recent events will show that the lively exuitation of the Stalwarts, since the Conkling raid on Mentor, and the corresponding alarm of the other side, are alike without any reasonable grounds.

The driver kicks of the Hayes Administration have been more victous toward the Stawarts than ever. Now, Haves and Garffeld have always been close friends. Garfield, along with Matthews and Foster, spoke for Hayes in the negotiations for the completion of the fraudulent count; and Hayes tried to buy Garfield's election as Speaker by offering the whole Southern patronage of the Administration in exchange for votes for him. The cordinity continued up to the Chicago Convention, when, it is supposed. Haves played a pretty strong hand in the game which laid out Sherman and substituted Garfield. There are many indications-such as the outrageous appointment of Gen. Garfiel I's ry building, the cost of the site not to private secretary to be Judge-Advocate-General -that this cordial understanding remains in Mr. Cox tried to get up the Apportionment bill, full force. It is clear, therefore, that Hayes has but the Republicans flibustered against its not delivered these parting blows at Conkling consideration. The Sundry Civil Appropriation New York and Cameron in Pennsylvania without prompting, or at least approval, from Mentor

It is well known that Gen. Garfield has extended a great deal of sid and comfort to the Pennsylvania revolt against the Cameron machine. The bolt has been largely guided and controlled by his devoted and intimate friend, Mr. Wharton Barker, who carries around in his pocket the documents in Gen. Garfield's handwriting, which show, he says, that all Mr. Cameron's boasts of influence in that quarter are mere wind, signifying nothing. In the midst of the battle, Mr. Hayes, at the instance of Col. Bayne, whips off the head of Cameron's nearest friend and lieutenant at Pittsburgh, coincidence almost as extraordinary as old Mr. Weller's remarkable accident with his stage load of uncongenial voters.

Gen. Garfield is a man of strong personal attachments. These have never extended in any marked way among the present Grant leaders. But his affection for Blaine, and the set who fought under Blaine in 1876, as well as in 1880. is perfectly understood. They knew what they vere about **very well when they** made the break to him, and nominated him in spite of the solid front and splendid discipline of the 206, wh held out to the last under the desperate leadership of Conkiling. No sooner was the election over than Mr. Blaine was invited to the first place in the Cabinet, while Mr. Conkling is not even given an opportunity to be heard until a few

days before the slate is to be promulgated. Gen. Garfield is young, and he hopes to win the support of his party for a second term. This, also, is Mr. Blaine's view, and they will push toward that end in perfect harmony. Where, in this most reasonable and, as we are bound to believe, fixed and definite programme is there any room for a single important concession to the politicians who have but the one purpose in life, the renomination of Grant's Would they at the outset put the Treasury or the Post Office, with their enormous patronage. the hands of proclaimed encuries? course, if Mr. Conkling should see fit to change his attitude toward Grant and Garfield respectively, and fall in with the views of Mr. Blaine. he might get all he wants. Otherwise the Stalwarts must be content with small things ornothing. KANKAKEE.

Gen. Grant and the Mearagua Canal. From the London Times,

Gen. Grant, whether capable or incapable as in engineer and financier, is by no means unbraced as a sitness. He is one of the corporators of the Nicaragua ompany, and is, our Philadelphia correspondent to forms us, deeply interested in its success. This is not the first time, that an American public man has lent his name to a doubtful commercial enterprise, and has so helped to give it a start. The Kuma Maie was introduced o the world under the same kind of mapples as the Scaragua Canal is now. The Emma Mine has tailed nonewhat signally to come up to the promises of its pronoters, so that if the Nicaragua Canal were to do the same there would be at least good precedent for it.

Questions About the Census.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have been interested in the information Toe Sex has given in regar-to the relative increase of the white and negro popula on of this country, and several questions have occurred

on it this country, and several questions have occurrent one, as they doubtless have to other readers. What is meant by the beam negro, "as used in census theres? Does it include mulatters, quadrouss, octsoms, and according to the proportion of mixed to pure-blooded individuals among the colored population."

To what extent is intermarriage golds on, and what will be its probable effect on the nugre population as a noise in the future? will be its probable effect on a hole in the luture!
GREENFEINT, L. I., Feb. 24

THE WILL OF FERNANDO WOOD. Generous Bequests to 191s Family and Loving Regard for His Wife.

The last will and testament of Fernando

Wood was flied in the Surrogate's office yesterday. First, he gives to his son, Joseph L. R. Wood, \$5,000, to be paid within thirty days, for current household expenses. Second, he gives an undivided fourth part of his estate, after the payment of his dobts and legacies, to the United States Trust Company of New York for investural life. This is to be divided at her death among his children and grandchildren. Until this one-fourth of his estate is paid over to the trust company he directs that his wife shall receive \$3,000 a year. Should his wife become incapable of managing her affairs, the trust company is directed to judiciously expend and apply the income in their hands for her use, so as to secure her personal weifare and comfort. He charges it as a special duty upon his executors that they see to the proper care and protection of his widow in case of her physical or mental innivility to do so for herself, and he expresses the hope that they and all his children will see that she be provided with every comfort and necessity due to her position and the many virtues she possesses as a pure, elevated, and Caristian woman. Third, he bequeaths to his son, Joseph L. R. Wood, the house and lot 325 West Twenty-seventh street and the sum of \$4,000, to be a trust for the benefit of his sister Albinia during her life. The projecty is to go into the estate at her death, and it she chooses she may occupy the house herself until that time. Fourth, he directs that all sums due him from his children shall be deducted from their shares of the estate. Fifth, he bequeaths the family tankard coming from his pother's maternal ancestry to his son Joseph. His watch he gives to his son Fernando, An imperial photograph of himself is given to his son Calboun. To his daughter Catharns he gives to his son Fernando. An imperial photograph of himself is given to his son Calboun. To his daughter Catharns he gives the family clock. To each of the children and to his present will he gives some suitable memon of himself, to be selected by his executors from the family plate furniture, or effects in his household at the time of his estate shall be disposed of as follows: After the payment of one-fourth on account of his wife, the remainder is to be divided into as many parts as there are surviving children and surviving families of children. To each one over 21 years of age the share is to be given absolutely. He gives to Judge Larremore of the Court of Common Pleas the france to be given absolutely. He gives to Judge Larremore the state for the benefit of the heirs under age, for their education and maintenance. The cost of educating each child under 5 years is fixed at \$300, under 10 years at \$500, under 10 years at \$700, a as to secure her personal welfare and comfort. He charges it as a special duty upon his executors that they see to the proper care and protec-

Surgeon-General Barnes's Successor.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Under the law it rests with the President at any time to retire Gen. Barnes from the position of Surgeon-General of the United States Army. The next in rank is Col. Charles H. Crane, who has held the position of Assistant Surgeon-General for fifteen years, and who has commended himself to all who know him by his ability and efficiency. Col. Crane entered the army years ago through the door of a severe examination for Assistant Surgeon in the army, and has done his full share of frontier and all other

done his full share of frontier and all other duties belonging to his position. Col. Crane is an army officer who does not meddle in positios, and believes in the antiquated theory that it is better to deserve promotion than to pull political wires to obtain it.

The next on the Army Register is Jedediah H. Baxter, who entered the Medical Department, not after examination, but who, by political influence, secured the rank of Colonel and the position of druggist to the army, who knows nothing about the administration of the bureau over which be seeks to preside, and who has long been known in Washington, where he has been stationed since his entry lato the regular army, as one whose duties have consisted in making himself agreeable to the families of persons of political influence.

A grievous injustice would be done to the army and to a faithful officer if Dr. Baxter should be nominated to fill the place which will be made vacant by the retirement of Gen. Barnes. Dr. Baxter has received as much of a reward as his peculiar methods entitle him to, in already having been placed over the heads of faithful old surgeons, his superiors in professional ability and in every other way.

Compulsory Churchgoing.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read that 500,000 or the city population are classed as non-churchgours, while the 700,000 rated as churchgours really go to church quite irregularly, the actual church membership of all sorts being only 250,000. These facts end most startlingly up to the inquiry: Is this a Chris-

Who can reasonably say it is Something must be done correct this alarming and swiftly growing peril to tvilization. Vigorous preaching will do some good, but of much. The influence of the daily press, if it could be such to bear, would do a great deal more, but that is thousand for. What, then, is the remedy? on the monotoniare at durch! There you have it to can be no obsertion worth considering. We have complisively attourned a vertile considering. We have see can be no objection worth considering. We have see to force children to go to school, and it is tolerably it enforced, with results manniously concerded to be inflicted. Let us go a step further in the right direction and to statisfic complete every pily social whole person attend upon public divine worship not less than, say, if the Sandarae every weer. It is elected to right object to the consideration of th

The Brooklyn Preachers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SOLI I fear hat something must be wrong with the Brocklyn lergymen. I was in that city last Sanday, and was inent and found an audience of over two thousand, insely valing people. They were very attentively listening to a manufiled with real and arder, who, as I was in never before been my lot to listen to such a simple belong discourse. I was incorned that the work becausing on brower a year, and in that time over per packed view are everywe themseld interested the per packed view below that could not be induced to attend chiefe. It be clery not be assisted out raid out raid three class, why don't they aid those who can't. The years man who has been count for the desired man that original of the few who can't have been countried in the local countries. The parameter is to be the countries of the local countries of the l

The Word Boer.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Shir I have no toubt whatever about the high respectability of the Been, even without Danish blood in their vetus, and I sincerely sympatical with them in their present diffi-culty. May "ct. N. s." assertion, that they will teach England an excellenting descent prove from that I pre-some that "ct. N." knows that, either in German or in Platt Dentsch, the word Bance is employed mostly in ad-dressing a boor or pesson), and in molern terman often has the significance of tool.

Now, it is not likely that any colony would adopt such a name, but more likely would they call themselves in-habitants, which I reasers, is the English translation of the Danish word bloor.

A Question. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Did Charles of Conner over distribute newspapers in this city is a newsbory for his father?

Michael Bayitt in Prison. Brave in the cause he loved, And taithful with heart and brain, He has the tortures proved

Of dangeon and toil and chain. Dungeons may claim him still, And toctures may come in a throng, Yet is his resolute will Uncomputed and firm and strong.

Presenters sever bind. The spirits of such as he: to one who dares to be free

Suddenly forn and rett

From tasks that were not yet done, Still in the land he left The work of his brain goes on. Still in the path he showed is followers plant their feet.

Till the work shall be complete. Still by the poor and oppressed. In cabin and shieling and glen, Davitt is honored and blessed And known as a leader of men.

Treating the difficult road.

THE SPRAGUE DIFORCE SUITS.

A Motton Made to Set a Day for the Trial of Mrs. Sprague's Petition.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 23 .- The February term of the Supreme Court of Washington County began to-day at Kingston Hill. The principal cases on the docket were the petitions of Kate Chase Sprague and Gov. William Sprague, each praying for a divorce. In calling the docket hese two cases came at the tag end, and Chief Justice Durfee asked if they were to be tried. Counsellor Hazard said that, so far as he knew Mrs. Sprague's petition was ready for trial, but that the other side had not entered an appearance; whereupon B. W. Case, junior counse for the Governor, entered an appearance for himself, Gen. Roger A. Pryor of New York, Elisha C. Clark of South Kingston, and Lyeurgus Sayles of Providence.
Judge Durfee then questioned the other side

Judge Durfee then questioned the other side as to the counter petition, and was informed by Mr. Clark that it would be tried. Mr. Clark also suggested that there had been no appearance emercia for the defence.

Mr. Hagers, in reply, said that he had not yet been retained for the defence, but he would suggest that the Courtexamine the effation and ascertain whether a notice had been legally served on Mrs. Sprague, he claiming that the more fact that a cony of the station had been left at Edgewood, and in the hands of an irresponsitive person at that, was not conclusive proof that she had been legally warned of the fling of the counter petition.

Mr. Clark said that the notice had been male according to law, and he was not attaid to try the issue.

necording to law, and he was not a raid to try
the issue.

After much quablisher it was agreed that a
motion be made that the Court assign a day for
the trial of Mrs. Sprague's petition in the not
far future. Judge Patten reseived the motion,
and inside of a weak will announce the day assigned by him. It is more than probable that
steps will be taken to prevent the trial of these
cases. Even now an effort is being made to influence the wife to withdraw her suit, on the
ground that irreparable injury will be done to
half a dozen prominent families, some of whom
have thus far escaped. The Governor, however, is determined that if his wife continues
her case he will continue his. He promises developments more startling than any that have
yet been made. He has assument the aggressive
and his wife the detensive, and a more earnest
person can hardly be conceived of. He did not
appear in court to-day. Neither were any memhers of the lamily to be seen about the town.
His counsel are satisfied of the strength of his
defence on the one side and of his ability to win
the hattle on the one. one side and of his ability to win the battle on the other.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA. Great Suffering in Lima-Losses of Chillans in

the Becent Buttles.

From the Garyopolt Nacio Advices from Lima on the 26th of January say that great distress is experienced therever by the well-to-do classes. Hundreds of beggars swarm the streets, and Gen. Sanvelra. Civil and Military Head of the Department, has try and shiftery freed of the Department, has personally distributed 3,000 soles among them. The Chillans cannot find any one to sign peace with, as Picrola has refused to come to Lima for that purpose, and no pronunciament had taken place at either Lima or Callao. Con merce is much hampered by the circulation of the ineas and other paper money. A few merchants met at the Bolsa and agreed upon som measures which lowever, have not improve measures, which however, have not improve matters. On the 18th the Aicaide of Lima, a the request of the Chaian authorities, convoke the request of the Chilian authorities, convoked a meeting of prominent citizens to consider the situation. They should that Schor Pierola's authority was sufficient to establish a Government at any class, and that while accepting the situation, they could not discount the autional Government. In consequence of this declaration, marrial law has been proclaimed over the territory occupied by the Chilians. Two thousand eight hundred prisoners were taken by the Chilians, and carried to the island of San Lorenzo. Chorrillos was burned to the ground. The streets, the malecon, and the beach were, up to the 22d strewn with dead bodies supposed to exceed 6,000 in number.

The Chilian loss in the battle of the 13th was over 2,700. The battle, which was vizorously sustained by the corps under command of Col. Ideasias, listed ten hours. The burning of Chorrillos was provoked by the stubborn resistance of those who were driven into the town

Interests, instead ten nours. The burning of Chorrillos was provoked by the studborn resistance of those who were driven into the town and who fired on the enemy from the streets, roofs, and baiconies. In the battle of the 15th the Chilians suffered most, as they had one killed to every five wounded, it is estimated that the Chilian loss at both battless may have reached from 8,000 to 10,000, and that of the that the Chilian loss at both battles may have reached from 8,000 to 10,000, and that of the Peruvians about the same: for, although at the battle of the 15th there was fearful mortality in the Peruvian camp, in that on the 15th the explosion of the mines and automatic shell caused terrible hivoc in the Chilian ranks. La Actualidad is the name of a new paper started in Lima, edited by Señor Erraguriz, proprietor of La Patria of Vaiparaiso. It is said that Placoia has with him about 890 men.

The battle of Mirafleres was sudden, and unexpected. The Chilian commander having ordered a thorough recommodes he Peruvian outposts fired on the recommodispance, the Peruvian outposts fired on the recommodispance.

outposts fired on the reconnoitring parties, and a general engagement followed. An incident then took place which caused very serious complications. The diplomatic corps, having repaired to Miraflores to endeavor to mediate in a camitulation, were suddenly alarmed by the fire of the combatants, and barely escaped the Chilian fire. The French covette Venus, at anchor in Miraflores, carried a rumor to Ancon to the effect that the British Minister and Admiral had been killed. The Shannon's commander ordered her Majesty's vessels to get ready for action; they lowered top masts and proceeded to Callao, fittending an immediate attack on the Chilian fleet if the rumor was confirmed. The commander of the Shannon ascertained, however, that the only ground for the report however, that the only ground for the report was that the British Admiral, on account of his heavy build, had received an injury from a horse which had been offered him at some dis-

ARE THEY TELL-TALE SPOTS?

Testimony in the Whittaker Court Martial that May be Important.

Three marks of blood on the door post of Whitaker's room in the cadet barracks, where he was found tied to his ent on the morning of April 0 last, came to hight yesterday for the first time in the history of the ecert of populry and the court martial investigations. They are looked upon as important testimony in favor of Whittaker, because it is natural to suppose that the boody marks at the doorway were not made by Whittaker but by one of the rersons who are apposed to have beand him and all fuscars. The witness who saw these bloody marks was Corne-ins Bussell, the policion on with washed the floor and benied him and and the cars.

The witness who saw three bloods marks was Cornefree witness who saw three bloods marks was Cornethis Bussell, the policeoup, with was bed the floor and
cleaned by from a April of the Wettlander had been rewrived to the heeping. Besides the horsel of the floor by
the belief where Whitner was found hours, there was
a since drop of blood at the boot of the hed outcide on the
alcoys and three heady marks on the door of now may
the pince where the knob is when the door of now may
the pince where the knob is when the door of now head
they were actionly make by three fluores. The pince
man said that he 'screen' the shots off. Mr Chamber
than didn't understand, and asked Policeman Bussell
what he meant by 'screene.'

"Oh," sent Col. Morrow, the is coping a new word.

By 'screene he evidently means seraped."

Then Calette Jain it. Scatterberger, Harry F. Hodges,
Britton bayis, day 'of the John Marks, Charties A Beinert and John F. More affilmed that they were all at
their recents on the marks of the Whitney courage, and
knew nothing of any thing minimal that they were all at

The Brooklyn Elevated Railrond's Troubles. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of

this city has brought a suit to forcefore the mortgage of \$1,195,000, held in trust for the bondinders of the Brooklyn Elevated Rairond Company, and Justice Prairies terday appointed the present reservers or the read, John R. Lydecker and Samuel Schafer, receivers of the prorsy under the montrace, and fixed then holds of \$25.000 sets. Charles P. Latting wax appointed persons to margine of report upon the accounts and you hers of the rewrivers.
Justice Prait vestarday may permission to the receivers of the Receiver Lie and Engineer Contracts to the Research Lie and Engineer Contracts to the Relative Contract and the Contract Contract to the Paragraph of Present Contract to the Contract Contract to the Contract Co

Mr. George L Seney, the President of the Metropolitan Bank, who recently gave \$42,000 to the Long Island Historical Society, \$20,000 to the industrial Long Island Historical Society, \$20,000 to the industrial flome in Butler street, Brocklyn, and \$2,000 to the Young Men's Christian Assess latton's building fund has given asteen lots in Seventh evenue. By advis, running from Union to President alverts, and \$30,000 til maney, to found a general houst at The flows at is to be unter the auspices of the Mechanic Linguistic and colors. The lots are worth \$40,000. The sky lot the hospital has not yet been fixed, but it is to be in Brooklyn.

Revolt in Samon.

Ban Francisco, Feb. 23,-Advices from Samos are to the effect that part of those who are oppose to King Mahetos made a descent on the town of Long, o the Island of Sanan, and kined five and men, one woman and four children. They were pursued by the Kine's troops, and a brisk engagement enemed. Many rebels were Kibed, and others were surranning and are dying from staryation.

Mile. Schneider's Retirement. From the Pastine Herseld. Mile. Schneider is going to sell out her pos-

Mile. Schmeider is going to sell out har possessions in the way of a west, here, this abrae, works of art. Ac. at the Hatel the intelligence is the sursatural sale of the season, which by the view has been rather parking in the matter of such selections as the has streamly displayed out the establishment of the hotel, was by no discuss and the sole part next to the hotel, was by no discuss an excellent one in La Grande Duckness is about to return into the shades of private the Sin is grown sold and all looks out, even in the stage. There are useful agis, in the sweet couled voice that was once as indicate and accountry. There are within a result in the hare except and average the results of the stage of the second sole and average the property of the stage of their country spaid of a second sole, and are such that was once as indicated and accountry to the property of the second sole and accountry to the second sole of the second

BUNBEAMS.

-In one fortnight last August nearly 299 hildren in various parts of England were sent to in -The hair of a St. Louis merchant, who took a vow not to cut it until he had accumulated \$5,000. adv hangs below his cost collar

The Moniteur Scientifique publishes that ulla, hitherto a secret, for perfumed carbone seek autocoptic properties are in no wise affected.

-Hugh Ross convinced a jury at Co. runna, Mich., that he had lost his wise's affection through false representations by her father, and got \$1,500.

-To hand a man a roll of bills, and say, Please take that in there," was a Toronto wanonymous way of giving money to a libble and Miss Bowman obtained a verifiet against

Mr. McDonald for breach of promise of marria caster. Ohio, but the jury put the damages at only \$13 ... This is the first season that actual less bergs have been seen in Lake Michigan. They have been formed with a base below water of fitteen by Lindensti.

- The Susquehanna Gazette records last

-A German chemist has established the absoble fact that wood impregnated with paraffice of a preserved for many years from rot, even under circu tances most favorable to decay.

-An old farmer estimates the proceeds of the 4,000 head of game, which tell when last month his Prince of Wales visited Lord Aveland at \$2.75, and the truction of produce involved in rearing and include it at \$50,000.

-Chaplain Allen of the Maine Legislature prayed as follows while a fotal abstinence measure was under consideration: "O bord, we mank Thes that hardly a dog, so to speak, is against the outsid march

- Sarah Bernhardt appeared at Mobile in a small, disapidated hall, on a stage devoid o security, was here that she became Ill in the undet of the pe ormance, and was compelled to retire. Perhaps the unlines affected her sensitive of

... "Well, I just want you to understand that if the Lord keeps on taking them I will, ion," was the reply with which a Galvest-mian lately not her pastor s reboke on entering into hely matrimony with Na 5 so very soon after No. 4 had been placed in his coffic -A foreigner in New York this season

says that the revelation of feminine charms at balls and porties seems to keep pace with years. The blooming Monance is, or linarily, fairly well covered, while the sprightly sexagenarian seems utterly regardless of c.41

inac, Mich., is to be made by railroad trains on a power-fullron steamer, capable of carrying eighteen cars at once, and crashing its way through ice a fact thick During the season of thicker ice, tracks will be had on -The experiment of irrigating lands in

the neighborhood of Paris with water from the sewers is said to be working successfully. Sterile tracts of ands have been converted into fertile plains, while no nerense of sickness among the inhabitants has followed. -At a Land League meeting in Ireland

the other day an impassioned apealer was the declaiming: "Our Creator gave the land to man for his own." It gave it first to Adam...." "Areah, be asy about Adam." Interrupted a voice from the crowd; "Adam. was existed widout compensashin." -An Aberdeen gentleman carefully ques-

tioned the optician. "What number must I wear ster these cease to be strong enough?" "This one," said the optician, showing him saidther pair. "And after that?" "This," "And after that?" "After that are that: You'll need a little doz and a string !" - There are at present about 800 Cherokee Indians in North Carolina, awning 80,000 acres of land and \$40,000 in each, which the Government holds to rust for them. Ambassadors from the Cherokee nation have just been visiting them for the purpose of induring

them to emigrate to the tribe reservation in the ladian Territory, and it is believed the various branches of this nation will soon be required. -The conflict of races and languages in he Austrian empire is triangular, being shared with equal intensity by Germans, Huegarians, and Robe mians. In Hungary it cost a better struggle to obtain a license for a theatre where performances may be san ducted in German, while in Bobennia village addictions retuse to recognize the Teutonic tongue in official com-

mumeations. Still, the German is steadily enc--In South Africa ostriches cost as much he chief attraction centred in the ostriches, which were a good condition. The following list speaks for itse-One pair estrictes for £175; do. £180; do. £155; do. £150; do. £150; do. £145; do. £145; do. £130; do. £140; do. £145; do. £180; do. £180; do. £180; do. £180; do. £85; do. £8

out full plumage, sold in letter City each; nine du at £21 each: six cours comming highs at 675 per pai -Freiherr von Marvicie, one of the highest Generals of the Austrian army is authority for the statement that brutal maltreatment of the tricos by the subsitern officers is of the frequent escurrence, and he gives notice that such conduct will be rigorously prose cuted and published hereafter. He calls particular atter prisonment, besides degradation from his position and

-Judge Forbes of Northampton, Mass., estimost of his large estate to estate ich a, literary in ity. In his will be expresses a desire that scientic storical books begiven the preference, in order that the two or three thousand different religious may be died by the people. "As a general rule," he so "these are the inventions of coming men, or the vera-ries of sem-dimatics, speaking boddy and impaidents in the name of God, of whose decrees and purposes they knowns little as their most ignorant victims. It is wealth and power on the part of the prophet, ignorance and poverty on the part of the disciples. It has been my aim to place within reach of the inhabitants of a town in which linve long lived, and pleasantly, the means of learning if they are so disposed to learn, the marvelle a development of modern thought, and to enable them to

salze of the destiny of the race on scientific evidence

rather than metaphysical evidence alone." -Paul Frederick, the second son of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, who is a major in the German army, is in love with his cousin, the beautied Frances Marie Windischgrats, a near relative of Emperor William, but there is a religious difficulty in the way their marriage. The father of the Princess, Pr. Roman Catholic, and refuses to permit his doubler t marry a Protestant, unless the Pope grants his storic sanction. This the Pope has consented to do, but on so dinon that Doke Poul Frederick solemnity ried as his self to make Roman Catholics of the offering of the union, a piedge that Paul Prederick, as possible work sor to the Meckienburg threne, and as a process of a Protestant family, cannot give. To complete north will over the Grand Doke says he will a grandehildren of his to be raised in the Rosca taith. All this makes the hetrothed county you and they have been vainly trying to bridge a

-The following authentic version of the from h. H. volution of was communicated to a friend many years ago. " When Mr. history of the French Birvologies, acting t honself intended to write on that subs Word by glad to see what was already for he smight judge of the advisability of ear work or not. Mr. Carlyle readly heatly But it happened sharily afterward to a Mr had occasion to bake some rakes, and in the 2 manuscript lying about, she a neinfet the turn it to good account, and a conduct. and partly as living for the calculus, whole of the manuscript, 'Mr. Carlyle notes, and Mrs. Carlyle, "out cets alchieworks till be has everything to his head, and it out like silk from a reel." Horning. Mr. Mill called in the great historia. never happened before," said Mr. Mill "V-answered Mr. Cariyle, "Newton and his si-"Trie, but Newton what mad over it." shall hardly be so bad zeithal, and cari. atterward began scans at the beginning, sea a word about his misfortune at the time but site as the work progressed, grandiline about it which

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION. Congratulate me, are least A To B. at Menter, tuther days "Ms prospects new are exertent, For I have seen the President."

Pray, when was the "Bass" in com-A answered "It was seals, in

He gave me audience at time.

And said the office should be unlike "You count your classical var. - 1 I saw him in the siterness. And then he told see to our table That I should have that Avenue and a

"You two are rather short," will "-" May off your love of the new low I saw the devalent last of ""." And know that I am south to quests by " How vancing leaves

I met the President Attent This morning, and thought a I have the promise of the to-Said E. "Your talk is very fire But I am sure the place is minor. And I will bring you sold to the first By seeing tien, u. to nove, on,